

DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office: Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

For one year, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.80. For three months, \$1.00. Subscribers served by carriers at 12 1/2 cents per week.

UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICES. At Thomas W. McCalliff & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

Weather Forecast. Northern California: Partly cloudy Thursday; somewhat cooler; fresh variable winds.

CONFRONTED WITH A CRISIS.

The demand of the Republicans throughout the State continues to augment that the Senatorial deadlock should be broken. It is now perceived along all lines of loyal thought that if there is failure to elect a Senator the party will take punishment that will nullify it as a political influence for a decade or more.

An instance has just come to notice emphasizing the necessity to set aside personal ambitions, sectional jealousies and impertinence, and the machinations of would-be bosses, and the calling of the Republican legislators into a party council at once to fix upon a candidate for the Senatorship who shall be voted for as a party nominee.

This is a mistaken view. Even if such ignominious actuated the well-known public men advocating the exposition, it would be insufficient reply to a proposition entitled to be treated upon its merits. No matter what the character of any exposition, convention, public gathering or display, long or short in continuance, nor how high and lofty its purpose, it would inure as a matter of course to some extent to the benefit of the place in which it is held.

But these are vulgar considerations. The only one worthy of intelligent concern at all is this, such an exposition desirable for the coast, in view of the importance of it as assuming national concern? We respond unhesitatingly in the affirmative. That is all there is in the question. If such an exposition will substantially advance the coast interests in the eyes of the world, and as they deserve, then it is desirable at its cost. If it will not tend to enlarge intelligence concerning the Pacific States, Pacific Ocean commerce, our relations to the lands beyond the seas, our coast production and capacity, if it will not tend to crystallize sentiment in the nation upon the importance of the Pacific Ocean commerce, then it will be of little value to the nation.

LIMITING PUBLICITY.

The anti-newspaper legislation pending in the Legislature at this time is largely in the direction of limiting publicity of public affairs and intentions. Just as far as it goes in that line it is subversive of liberty and dangerous to free institutions. Corruption, maladministration and mining against the rights of a free people, always seek the cover of darkness in the outset. It is very far from our intention to say that we believe that legislators have had any such purpose in view. But the failure of intention on their part in no wise lessens the force of the truth.

Give into certain hands the power to prevent publicity of public matters and if so minded they will be able to accomplish any vicious scheme. Publicity is the great conservator to-day of good government, just as suppression of publicity is the chief aid of rascality and peculation, subversion of human right and trespass upon the liberties of a free people.

A mistake has been made in our opinion in forbidding the publication of proposals to amend the Constitution. The ground for the new policy is that of economy—that to print the amendments in the press of the day is too costly a thing to be borne, and certainly the present system has been grossly abused. But if the cost were three what it ever has been or the most imaginative can fancy it might be, it would be infinitely cheaper than any device to reach the voters by other means. Probably the legislators who favor the new plan will contend that if a true copy of the proposed amendments are mailed to every voter the State will have done its duty. But that is begging the question.

No assurance can be given that the copies so sent out will all reach the voters. A large proportion of them in the very nature of things will never see the printed copy, much less receive it. A large proportion of those who receive a copy will misplace it, and a large number will be cheated of their copies by methods the hefters and trimmers who have employment to defeat any given proposition know so well how to employ.

If in publication there has been extravagance, and it is a fact not to be denied, that may be guarded against easily by legislation. But we repeat that no matter what the cost for advertising through the press, it is cheap compared with the deprivation and danger the new method will involve. Moreover, under the proposed new system the voters will not receive their copies of proposed amendments sufficiently early to enable them to study them as any alterations of the organic law should be studied, since the printed slips are to be sent out to the voters with sample ballots and in the same envelope; that is to say, ten days before election day.

We submit that this is a narrowing of opportunity directly and dangerously

subversive of the rights of the people. Ten days is absurdly insufficient time in which to receive, study and digest proposed amendments to the Constitution—truth is that three months is not too long a space of time during which proposed patching up of the fundamental law should be boldly, freely before the people.

But the law has passed both houses of the Legislature, and whatever hope of defeating it there is resides in the hands of the Governor. If it becomes law, as now is thought probable, we venture the forecast that it will prove a failure, and that the people will resent this thrusting upon them for consideration amendments of vital import in the system of government no earlier than is now proposed, and in the manner provided in the bill just passed.

So, then, the Filipinos propose to exterminate all foreign residents of the Philippines, but their non-quarter efforts are to be aimed first at Americans. And this is the people whom the sentimentalists say should be consulted about the form of government they wish, and in whose interests, semi-barbaric and Malayian, we should withdraw from the archipelago. Truth is, we are daily piling up the reasons why civilization and freedom as represented by the American army should dominate in the Philippines.

THE PACIFIC COAST EXPOSITION.

We regret to notice that some of our most esteemed contemporaries of the interior are disposed to take a narrow and ungenerous view of the proposed Pacific Ocean Exposition. They seem to feel anger at San Francisco, and to fear that the scheme is but one on the part of that city to wring money from the people of the interior and congest it in the metropolis for the benefit of landlords and eating-house proprietors.

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A SERIOUS MATTER.

PROJECTED ANTI-NEWSPAPER LEGISLATION CONSIDERED.

Not Conservative of Economy—Un-republican and Dangerous—Punishing the Innocent.

San Jose Mercury: The attack upon the liberty of the press by certain legislators, in revenge for the sins of a few yellow sheets, shows a narrowness of mind of which every advocate of the anti-newspaper bills should be ashamed. These bills are not only a violation of the public safety and to the safety of the individual and of society.

EMBITTERED FEELING.

Los Angeles Times: The men who are introducing and supporting bills in the Legislature making it a criminal offense for a man to be in the newspaper business in California should be surprised to note the absence of newspaper support for themselves in future campaigns. On the contrary, they will be remembered by the press of the State in a way that will be as gall and wormwood.

ARE DETERMINED.

Alameda Enclinal: The city papers seem determined to do the best they can to egg the Legislature on to pass the anti-cartoon bill. One would think that until that measure is out of the way they should at least moderate their efforts in this direction, but they do not appear to enjoy even that small modicum of common sense. If the bill shall pass they will owe it to themselves and to nothing else.

THE BOND PROVISION.

Mendocino Beacon: A bill has been introduced to do away with the present provision which requires that a party must give \$500 bonds upon bringing an action for libel. The provision which it is proposed to do away with is only a just penalty upon the press, especially from unwarranted attacks by blackmailers, and it is to be hoped that there are enough just men in that body to defeat such a measure.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Marysville Appeal: Three or four members of the Legislature who are attempting to wreak vengeance upon the press of San Francisco by adverse legislation forget in their anxiety to satisfy their spleen that they are working for grave injustice against the papers of the interior and smaller towns as well. While no one disputes that the reckless metropolitan journals have by their anxiety to create sensations willfully slandered and libeled reputable citizens, it should be remembered that the newspapers of the State outside of San Francisco are practically free from such habits. Therefore, to enact into laws certain measures now before the Legislature directed against the privileges enjoyed by the press of the State would be to cause the innocent to suffer with the guilty, and to work a hardship and an evil upon a most important and deserving element in the development of California.

SOBER WORDS.

San Diego Union: Some sober words of warning are given to the Legislature by the Sacramento "Record-Union." "Let the legislators reflect," it says, "upon historical truth—namely, that throughout the annals of man there is no record of effort to gag or cripple a free press that has not resulted in injury to free institutions. Better far that there should be some injury to a few because of the errors of others than a great State should make a beginning in retrogression by enacting sweeping laws against the liberty of the press which is synonymous with liberty of the people."

SERIOUS TREATMENT OF IT.

Pomona Progress: The viciousness of some of the metropolitan newspapers of this State has a counterpart in the viciousness of some of the proposed legislation that is now pending before the Legislature and in some that has already been passed. The fact that, in the opinion of members of the Legislature, some of the metropolitan newspapers of this State have unjustly and viciously assailed public men from motives of personal spite, does not warrant the Legislature in passing such a ridiculous bill as has been introduced in that body, making the killing of an editor in the heat of passion justifiable; another making it as easy as possible to bring libel suits; or several other measures calculated to cripple the newspapers. And it is certainly a shortsighted policy which will refuse the publication of information that is of so much importance to the people of a commonwealth as its newspapers, laws, simply because some of the newspapers in which such matter has been published have been unwisely, yes, dishonestly—greedy; for it is dishonest in a newspaper to charge the State several times as much as it would a private individual for similar services, and thus fish money from the public treasury. But the Legislature could easily remedy all this by regulating the publication of such matter as the Constitutional amendments, and the price to be paid for the same. All of the many newspapers of the State should not be persecuted to punish two or three of the large dailies, however grievous the offenses of the latter may be regarded. It is coming to be recognized by thinking men that the rural press contributes more than any other factor to the success of political campaigns, and especially is this true since the leading metropolitan newspapers have destroyed their influence by becoming personal organs. Domination in politics to promote purely personal and selfish ambitions has no rightful place in the political economy of a democratic Government; and the newspaper that stoops to such a policy forfeits whatever right it may have had to be regarded as a political leader and advisor of the people.

WHEN PUBLIC OPINION ROUSES.

San Jose Mercury: At the bottom, dishonest, vicious and indecent newspapers exist because public opinion— which needs educating up to a truer sense of right, justice and decency— tolerates them. Until public opinion, through the growth of right influences, becomes a different and more creditable thing, these papers will flourish, and the enactment of restrictive laws, other than the sane and safe laws already

provided, will have no effect upon them. But when public opinion becomes transformed, or rouses from the stupid lethargy in which it now sleeps—when subscriptions cease and advertisements are withdrawn—when the steadily-diminishing receipts of the business office inform the proprietor or manager that at last the public conscience has awakened, that decency no longer slumbers, and that henceforth newspaper fraud, hypocrisy and wrong may expect to meet prompt and full-measured retribution—then will yellow journalism be transformed in the twinkling of an eye, the element of fairness will be introduced into politics, the moral sentiment of the community will no longer be daily outraged, and California will have a metropolitan press that will lift it into honor instead of sinking it into disgrace.

NEWSPAPER LEGISLATION.

San Bernardino Times-Index: The present Legislature, in order to punish certain metropolitan papers which they do not like, have introduced all sorts of vicious and unwise measures tending to injure the publishers of newspapers.

The publishing of a newspaper is a perfectly honorable and legitimate business. The newspaper has the good of its community at heart. The newspaper does more to build up a locality by free and judicious advertising than all other causes. When there are wrongs to be righted the newspaper is at once asked to step into the breach and make the fight. If it was not for the press it is hard to imagine what the corrupt official might do. We venture to say that the publication in the "Times-Index" of the bills allowed by the Board of Supervisors saves this country hundreds and thousands of dollars. Take the indigent list. We know of several cases where the publication of the allowance has resulted in the weeding out of unworthy persons from the list of paupers.

There are probably few, if any, members of the Legislature but owe their election in a large measure to the newspapers, and it is certain that very few of them would ever be returned to official life if the newspapers opposed their political ambitions.

NO REASON FOR A CHANGE.

Santa Rosa Press-Democrat: The Legislature will be working a very grave injustice upon the newspapers of the State if it passes Senator Dickinson's bill repealing the Act of 1872 relating to libel suits. And while it will be doing an injustice to the papers it will not be accomplishing anything on the other hand to offset it.

As the law now stands, before beginning a libel suit the plaintiff must file a bond of \$500 with two sureties to guarantee the cost to the defendant in case the charges of libel are not sustained. Without such a provision any irresponsible party, no matter how slight the provocation, could, while assuming no responsibility himself, bring a libel suit or any number of them, simply for the purpose of harassing a newspaper and putting it to heavy expense.

A Good Woman Gone.

The funeral of the late Mrs. S. L. Sanders took place on Tuesday, Rev. J. B. Sileo officiating, and was well attended, especially by her old-time friends, who knew her as one who did not live for self alone, but was always ready to minister to the needs of others. With loving hands they covered her last resting place with beautiful flowers, and as the last good-byes were said they turned away with sad hearts.

THE GRIP CURS THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet.

HAPPY MOTHERS AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Goes Straight to the Cause of All Female Troubles and Assures a Healthy Maternity.

Mrs. M. SINGEL, 104 Hudson Ave., Rochester, N. Y., writes to Mrs. Pinkham as follows:

"When I applied to you for advice I had been suffering some years from debility, nervousness, etc. I had had several miscarriages and was pregnant when I wrote to you.

"I am grateful to say that after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was considerably better, and after using three more it brought me where I am to-day. I am well, and the mother of a three-months' old baby.

"Doctors had failed to help me. I have no one to thank but Mrs. Pinkham and her wonderful remedy."

Mrs. ELLA DUNGAN, Reeder's Mills, Iowa, writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I thank you for what your medicine and advice have done for me. I have a baby two months old. When he was born I was sick only fifteen minutes, whereas with my other children I was sick for two or three days, and also suffered with my left leg, and could get nothing to relieve the pain but morphine. My leg did not trouble me at all this time. I had no after pains and was not as weak as I had been before.

WANT A SENATOR.

DEMAND NOT MADE FOR ANY PARTICULAR CANDIDATE.

The Administration Needs the Vote of a Republican from California.

The interior press continues to plead with the Republican members of the Legislature to get together and elect some good man to the United States Senate. Here are some further expressions:

In Nobody's Especial Interest.

(From the Alameda Enclinal.) The "Enclinal" wants it distinctly understood that when, in common with most of the other interior Republican papers, it demands that the representatives of the Republican party at Sacramento get together and decide to submit to the will of the majority, it does not urge this in favor of any especial candidate or any man who is not now a candidate. This is the same position that is taken by the other papers in this matter. We do not know of one which is trying to advance its personal preferences. In fact, there are many who are advocating such a step when they know that it means defeat to the candidate of their personal choice.

But they are too broad-minded to prefer injury to the party to the abandonment of personal desire, and for this reason they unite in the demand that the majority shall rule, and as the first step in carrying out this Republican principle they demand that the only movement known in the party organization for determining the will of the party shall be made—that is, that the Republicans shall get together and decide upon some one candidate. This is the time-honored method, and the only method.

Besides being suicidal to neglect to elect a Senator at this session of the Legislature, and practically giving the position to the Democrats, who will assuredly elect the next Legislature if the Republicans do not do their duty in the present one, it is not fair to the national leaders to inject a Senatorial contest into the Presidential campaign of 1900. Under normal conditions there will be no other Senatorial campaign until 1902 when Senator Perkins' successor will be chosen, and the Republicans owe it to the national Administration, to the party as a whole, and to the party in this State, to leave the field entirely clear in 1900 for a Presidential campaign upon national issues, with no other Senatorial campaign until 1902 when Senator Perkins' successor will be chosen, and the Republicans owe it to the national Administration, to the party as a whole, and to the party in this State, to leave the field entirely clear in 1900 for a Presidential campaign upon national issues, with no other Senatorial campaign until 1902 when Senator Perkins' successor will be chosen, and the Republicans owe it to the national Administration, to the party as a whole, and to the party in this State, to leave the field entirely clear in 1900 for a Presidential campaign upon national issues, with no other Senatorial campaign until 1902 when Senator 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